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IMMIGRATION
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About this series

This report was prepared by Statistics Canada, in partnership with Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The co-publication of this series of reports is intended to support public education and research into the population characteristics of Canada.

AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS

In 1991, there were almost a quarter of a million (249,080) people born in the United States living in Canada, representing 6% of all immigrants.

Relatively few people have immigrated to Canada from the United States in recent years. In 1994, for example, just under 5,000 people born in the United States immigrated to Canada, representing only 2% of all immigrants that year. In contrast, immigrants from the United States made up about 15% of all immigrants to Canada during the latter years of the Vietnam War. They also represented around 10% of those who arrived in Canada in both the early 1960s and late 1970s.

American immigrants are generally older than the Canadian-born population. In 1991, 21% of all American immigrants were aged 65 or over, more than double the figure for the population born in Canada (10%).

Immigrants from the United States have higher levels of education than the overall immigrant and Canadian-born populations. In 1991, 28% of all American immigrants aged 15 and over had a university degree, compared with 14% of all immigrants and 11% of the Canadian-born population in this age range.

Immigrants from the United States are generally more likely than all immigrants and the Canadian-born to be employed. As well, American-born men and women are considerably more likely than their counterparts in other groups to hold professional or management positions. In fact, almost the same proportion of employed American immigrant women (46%) as men (47%) had jobs in these areas.

Unemployment is relatively low among immigrants from the United States. In 1991, 8.3% of all American immigrant labour force participants were unemployed, compared with around 10% of both all immigrants and the Canadian-born in the labour force. As with the overall population, unemployment rates among American-born immigrants were highest among young adult males.

The incomes of immigrants born in the United States are considerably greater than those of people in other groups. American-born immigrants had an average income from all sources of \$27,100 in 1990, almost \$2,000 more than the figure for all immigrants and around \$3,500 greater than that for the Canadian-born population.



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INTRODUCTION

Immigrants have historically made up a substantial proportion of the Canadian population. In 1991, for example, 16% of the population were immigrants. The immigrant population, however, is very diverse; immigrants come from a wide variety of countries and, as a result, have different histories, cultures and economic backgrounds.

This report, describing the immigrant community from the United States, is one in a series of profiles of immigrants to Canada. It describes the settlement patterns, family status, education, labour force characteristics, incomes and other aspects of American-born immigrants living in Canada.

In most cases, indicators describing the American immigrant population are compared with those of the overall immigrant and Canadian-born populations. These comparisons pro-

vide a sense of how American immigrants have integrated into Canadian society.

The information in this report is from either the 1991 Census of Canada or Citizenship and Immigration Canada administrative files. The census data describe the various populations living in Canada at the time of the 1991 Census. The data from Citizenship and Immigration Canada describe the number of immigrants arriving in Canada each year.

COUNTRY PROFILES: TITLES IN THIS SERIES

- Germany
- Hong Kong
- India
- Italy

- Lebanon
- Netherlands
- People's Republic of China
- Philippines
- Poland

- Portugal
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Vietnam
- Total Immigrant Population
- Canadian Population

AGE STANDARDIZATION

Direct comparisons between immigrant groups and the population born in Canada can be affected by differences in the age structures of these groups and age can have a substantial effect on many socio-economic variables. As a result, for the purposes of this report, the data for several key variables have been age-standardized and these figures have been presented along with the actual data to provide some assessment of the effect of age on these particular variables. The variables that have been age-standardized are fertility levels, levels of educational attainment, employment levels, unemployment rates, average incomes and the percentage of the population with low incomes. For more information on age standardization, see Endnote 3.

Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Internet address: <http://cicnet.ingenia.com>

Government of Canada
Primary Internet site address: <http://canada.gc.ca>

This site is the Internet electronic access point through which Internet users around the world can obtain information about Canada, its government and its services. Direct links are also provided from this site to government departments and agencies that have Internet facilities.

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Profile of American Immigrants in Canada

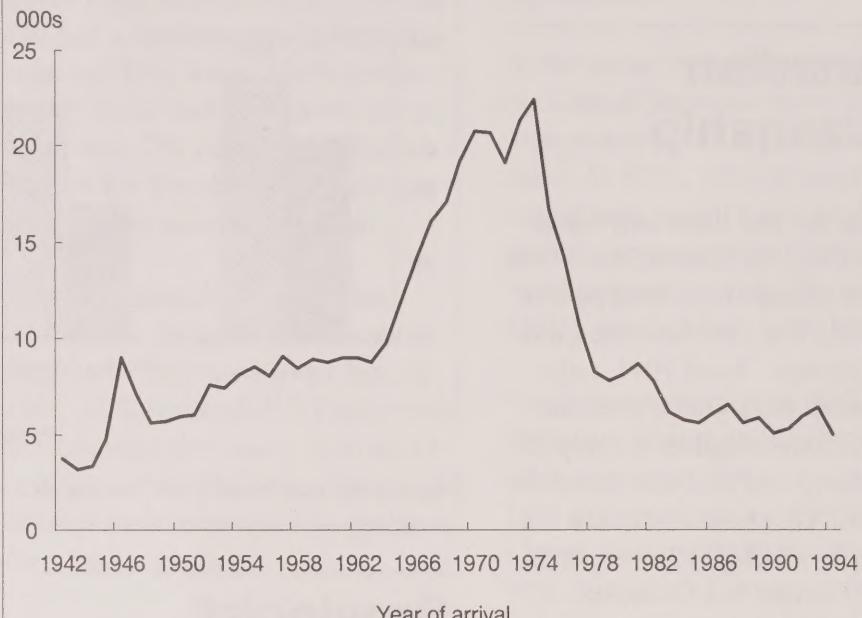
Immigrants from the United States¹ make up a substantial share of all immigrants living in Canada. In 1991, there were almost a quarter of a million (249,080) immigrants born in the United States living in Canada, representing 6% of all immigrants. Immigrants born in the United States also made up 1% of the total Canadian population that year.

Immigration to Canada from the United States, however, has fallen sharply in the past two decades. During the latter years of the Vietnam War, an average of over 20,000 immigrants from the United States came to Canada each year, representing almost 15% of all immigrants to Canada in this period. Immigrants from the United States also represented around 10% of all those who arrived in Canada in both the early 1960s and late 1970s. The number of immigrants from the United States, however, began to decline in the late 1970s, dropping to around 6% of all immigration by the mid-1980s and to just 2% in the 1990s. In 1994, just under 5,000 people born in the United States immigrated to Canada; this, was still the eighth largest number of immigrants arriving from any country (see Charts 1 and 2).

As a result of this pattern, most immigrants from the United States living in Canada today have been here for relatively long periods. In fact, the largest share of those living in Canada in 1991 — 31%

Chart 1

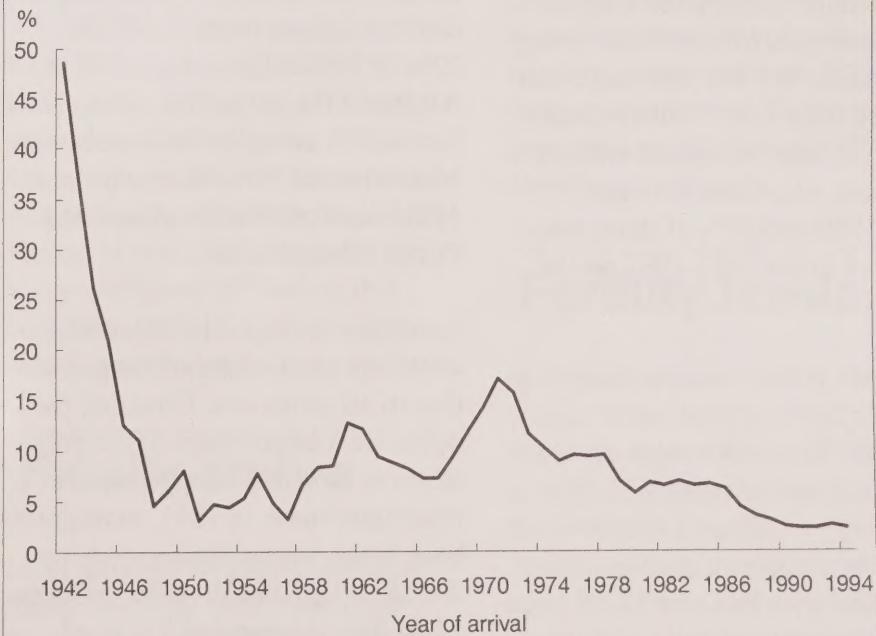
Annual number of immigrants from the United States arriving in Canada, 1942 to 1994



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, **Immigration Statistics**.

Chart 2

Annual number of immigrants from the United States arriving in Canada, as a percentage of all immigrants, 1942 to 1994



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, **Immigration Statistics**.

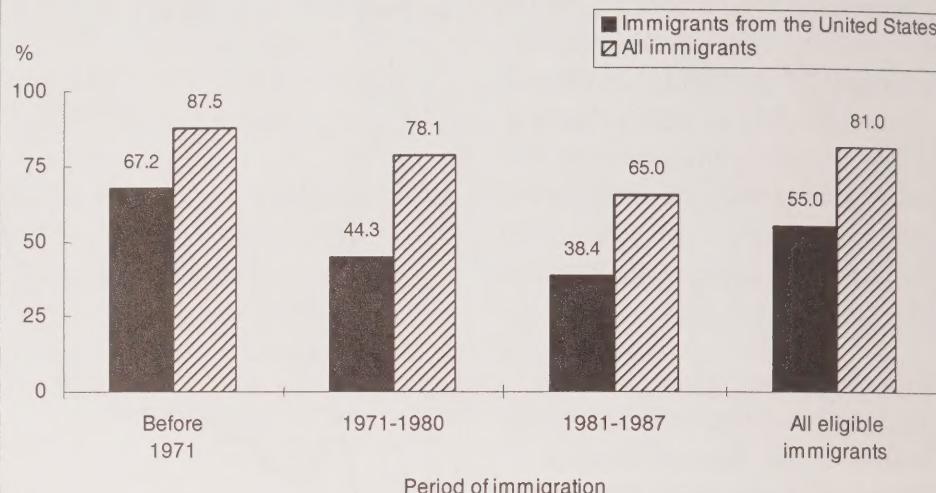
— arrived during the 1970s, while 25% immigrated before 1961 and 22% came between 1961 and 1970. The remaining 22% arrived in the 1980s.

Canadian citizenship

Despite the fact that many immigrants from the United States have been in Canada for a long period, relatively few have become Canadian citizens. As of 1991, only 55% of all immigrants from the United States eligible to apply for citizenship had become Canadian citizens. This was well below the figure for all eligible immigrants, 81% of whom had Canadian citizenship.

As with all immigrants, the share of immigrants born in the United States with Canadian citizenship is highest among those who have been in the country the longest. For example, 67% of those living in Canada in 1991 who had immigrated prior to 1971 were Canadian citizens, compared with 44% of those who came between 1971 and 1980 and 38% of those who arrived in the 1981-1987 period (see Chart 3).

Chart 3
Percentage of immigrants born in the United States with Canadian citizenship, by period of immigration, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

Provincial distribution

Most immigrants from the United States living in Canada reside in Ontario. In 1991, 39% of all American immigrants lived in Ontario, 22% in British Columbia, 12% in Alberta, 11% in Quebec, 4% in Nova Scotia, 3% in each of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick and 1% in each of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

American immigrants represent a relatively small share of the population in all provinces. However, they comprise a larger share of the population in British Columbia than in other provinces. In 1991, immigrants born in the United States made up 2% of all British Columbia residents, while they represented 1% in all other provinces except Quebec (0.4%) and Newfoundland (0.3%).

Urban dwellers

Like the rest of Canada's population, most American-born immigrants live in large urban areas. In 1991, 60% of all immigrants from the United States lived within a census metropolitan area (CMA); this was about the same figure for the Canadian-born population (56%), but was well below that for all immigrants (84%).

The largest number of immigrants from the United States live in Toronto. In 1991, 15% of all American immigrants living in Canada resided in Toronto. This was considerably lower than the figure for all immigrants, however, 34% of whom were living in Toronto that year. Not surprisingly, immigrants from the United States also make up a relatively large share of the

population in several CMAs located close to the United States. In 1991, immigrants born in the United States made up 2% of all residents of Windsor, St. Catharines-Niagara and Victoria, while they represented 1% or less of the population in all other CMAs.

Age distribution

Largely as a result of the fact that many American immigrants have been in the country for long periods, the immigrant population from the United States currently living in Canada tends to be older, on average, than the Canadian-born population¹. In 1991, for example, 21% of all American immigrants were aged 65 or over, more than double the figure for the population born in Canada (10%). At the same time, 24% of immigrants from the United States, versus 18% of Canadian-born people, were aged 45-64. In contrast, only 18% of immigrants from the United States, compared with 39% of the Canadian-born population, were under age 25. The age distribution of immigrants from the United States, though, is similar to that of the overall immigrant population.

Women make up a relatively large share of immigrant seniors from the United States. In 1991, 61% of American immigrants aged 65 and over were female, compared with 56% of all immigrant seniors and 57% of those born in Canada.

Language

Not surprisingly, almost all immigrants from the United States can speak English. In 1991, 83% could conduct a conversation in English only and 15% were able to speak both English and French. At the same time, 2% could speak French only, while less than 1% could not speak either official language.

Similarly, almost all American immigrants living in Canada speak English in their homes. In fact, in 1991, 92% reported that English was the language they most often spoke at home, while 6% spoke French and 2% reported some other language as their home language.

Religion

The largest share of immigrants from the United States are affiliated with Protestant denominations. In 1991, 47% of American immigrants were Protestants, while 28% were Catholics and 7% were affiliated with some other religion. At the same time, a relatively large proportion of immigrants from the United States, 18% in 1991, reported they had no religious affiliation; this compared with 12% of the Canadian-born population.

Family status

Most immigrants from the United States live with their immediate family². In 1991, 84% of American immigrants aged 15-64 and 56% of

those aged 65 and over lived with members of their immediate family, roughly the same figures for their counterparts among both the overall immigrant and Canadian-born populations.

At the same time, immigrants from the United States are more likely than people in other groups to live alone. In 1991, 15% of American immigrants aged 15 and over lived alone, compared with 10% of all immigrant adults and 11% of the adult Canadian-born population.

Immigrant seniors from the United States are also more likely than other seniors to live alone. In 1991, 35% of American immigrants aged 65 and over lived alone, compared with 25% of all immigrant seniors and 29% of Canadian-born seniors. This is a result of the fact that relatively few American immigrant seniors live with members of their extended family. In 1991, only 15% of all American immigrants aged 65 and over who did not live with their immediate family lived with other relatives, compared with 29% of their counterparts in the overall immigrant population and 18% of those born in Canada.

Fertility levels

Immigrant women born in the United States have generally had about the same number of children as both all immigrant women and those born in Canada. For example, American-born immigrant women aged 15-44 who had ever been married had had an average of 1.7 children as of 1991, versus 1.6 for

their counterparts in the Canadian-born population and 1.8 for immigrant women in that age range. As well, when differences in age are taken into consideration³, the fertility level of these immigrant women from the United States dropped to 1.6.

Education

Immigrants from the United States have higher levels of formal education, on average, than the overall immigrant and Canadian-born populations. For example, 28% of all American-born immigrants aged 15 and over had a university degree in 1991, compared with 14% of all immigrants and 11% of the Canadian-born population in this age range. As well, there was almost no change in this pattern when differences in age are taken into consideration³.

At the same time, only 9% of immigrants from the United States had less than a Grade 9 education, compared with 19% of all immigrants and 13% of the Canadian-born population. The proportion of American-born immigrant adults with less than Grade 9 schooling decreased even further to 6% when differences in age are taken into consideration³.

There is little difference in the proportions of young American immigrant adults and those in other groups currently attending school. In 1991, 60% of immigrants from the United States aged 15-24 were in school either full-time or part-time, as were 64% of

all immigrants and 61% of the Canadian-born in this age group.

There are differences in the types of postsecondary training acquired by immigrants born in the United States and the total immigrant and Canadian-born populations. For example, in 1991, American-born immigrant men and women with postsecondary qualifications were both considerably more likely than their counterparts among all immigrants and those born in Canada to have qualifications in the social sciences, the humanities, and education, recreation and counselling services.

Employment characteristics

Immigrants born in the United States are more likely than people in other groups to be employed. For example, 80% of American-born immigrant men aged 15-64 had jobs in 1991, compared with 78% of all immigrant men and 76% of Canadian-born men. Immigrant women born in the United States are also more likely than other women to be employed. In 1991, 65% of American immigrant women aged 15-64 had jobs, versus 62% of all immigrant women and 63% of those born in Canada. As well, when differences in age are taken into consideration³, there is little change in the employment levels of either male or female immigrants from the United States.

Immigrants from the United States are also more likely than persons in other groups to be self-employed.

In 1991, 17% of employed immigrant men were self-employed, as were 16% of all immigrant men with jobs and 12% of Canadian-born male workers. Similarly, that year, 10% of immigrant women from the United States with jobs owned their own businesses, compared with 8% of all employed immigrant women and 6% of those born in Canada.

Immigrant men from the United States are generally about as likely as their counterparts in other groups to have full-time, full-year jobs. In 1990, 60% of employed immigrant men from the United States worked full-time, full-year, as did 63% of all immigrant men and 59% of those born in Canada. American-born women (43%), however, were less likely than both all immigrant women (50%) and Canadian-born women (45%) to work at full-time, full-year jobs in 1990. As well, as with other groups, employed immigrant women born in the United States were less likely than their male counterparts to work full-time.

Occupational distribution

There are substantial differences in the occupational distribution of immigrants born in the United States and those of people in other groups. Among employed men, for example, 47% of male American-born immigrants held professional or management positions in 1991, compared with 32% of all immigrant men and 27% of Canadian-born men.

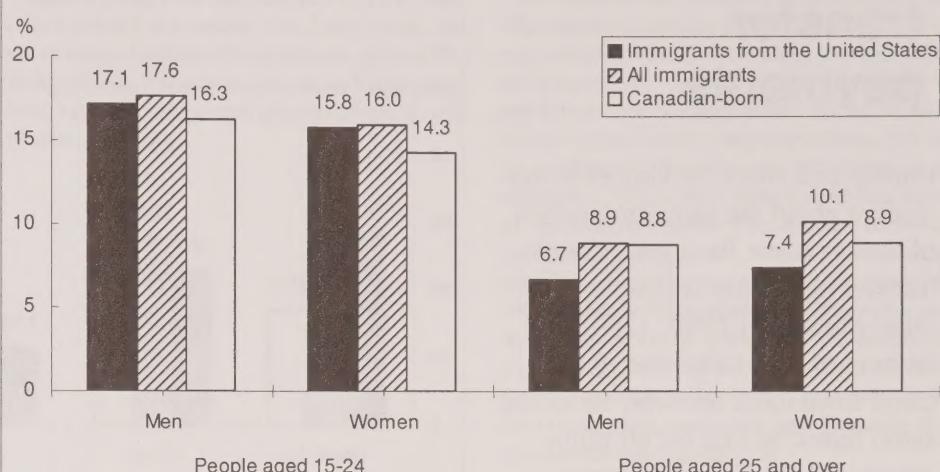
American-born women with jobs are also considerably more likely than other women to work in professional or management occupations. In fact, in 1991, almost the same proportion of employed American-born immigrant women (46%) as men (47%) had jobs in these areas. In contrast, only 30% of all employed immigrant women and 33% of Canadian-born women had managerial or professional jobs.

Unemployment

Unemployment is relatively low among immigrants from the United States. In 1991, 8.3% of the American immigrant labour force were unemployed, compared with just over 10% of both all immigrant and Canadian-born labour force participants. As well, there was little change in these figures when differences in age are taken into consideration³.

As with the overall population, unemployment rates among American immigrant labour force participants are highest among young adult males. In 1991, 17.1% of male American immigrant labour force participants aged 15-24 were unemployed, compared with 6.7% aged 25 and over. The unemployment rate among American-born males aged 15-24 in 1991 (17.1%), however, was similar to that for both Canadian-born men (16.3%) and all immigrant males (17.6%) in this age range (see Chart 4).

Chart 4
Unemployment rates, by age, 1991



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

Income

The incomes of immigrants born in the United States are considerably greater than those of people in other groups. American immigrants had an average income from all sources of \$27,100 in 1990, compared with \$25,300 for all immigrants and \$23,700 for the Canadian-born. Even when differences in age are taken into consideration³, the average income of the American-born still exceeded the incomes for both all immigrants and the Canadian-born population by about \$2,500.

As with all immigrant and Canadian-born men, immigrant males born in the United States have higher average incomes than their female counterparts. In fact, the average income of American-born immigrant men in 1990 (\$36,000)

was close to double that of immigrant women born in the United States (\$20,100).

There is also variation in the incomes of American immigrants in different age groups. In 1990, immigrants aged 15-64 born in the United States had an average income from all sources of \$29,100, compared with \$21,100 for those aged 65 and over. The incomes of American immigrants in both age ranges, however, exceeded those of their counterparts among the overall immigrant and Canadian-born populations.

Income from transfer payments

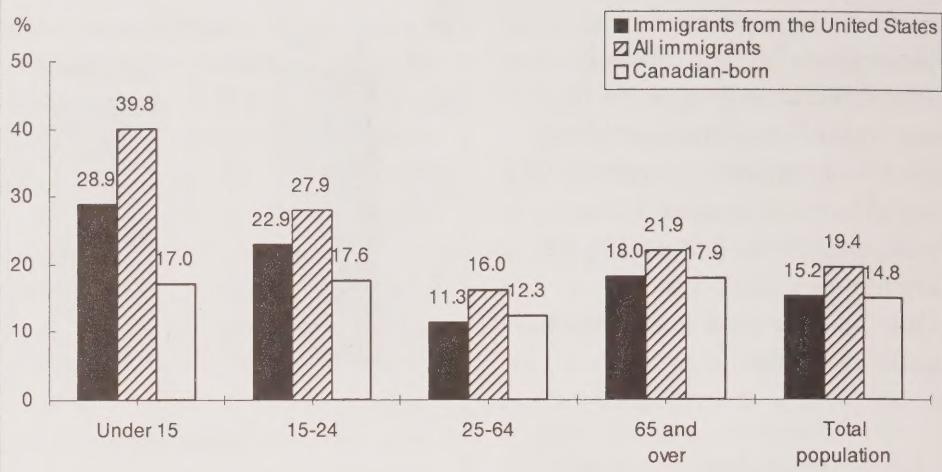
Immigrants from the United States receive about the same proportion of their income from government transfer payments as people in other groups. In 1990, 12% of all income of American immigrants came from these sources, about the same figure as that for all immigrants and the Canadian-born.

As with all immigrants and the Canadian-born, immigrant seniors born in the United States receive a much larger share of their income from government transfer payments than their younger counterparts. In 1990, 39% of all income of American-born immigrants aged 65 and over came from these programs, compared with only around 5% of that of those aged 15-64. For both these age groups, however, the proportion of the income of American-born immigrants coming from transfer payments was below that for all immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Population with low income

In 1990, 15% of immigrants born in the United States had incomes below Statistics Canada Low-

Chart 5
Percentage with low income, by age, 1990



Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

income Cut-offs. This rate was about the same as that for people born in Canada but less than that of all immigrants (19%). However, when differences in age are taken into consideration³, the incidence of low income among American-born immigrants rose to 18%; this was greater than the figure for the population born in Canada; however, it remained below that of all immigrants.

Among immigrants from the United States, young adults and seniors are more likely to live in a low-income situation than those aged 25-64. In 1990, 23% of American immigrants aged 15-24 and 18% of those aged 65 and over had low incomes, compared with 11% of those aged 25-64 (see Chart 5).

1 The immigrant population from the United States refers to those with landed-immigrant status (whether or not they are currently Canadian citizens) born in the United States; it does not include children born in Canada to American immigrants, nor does it include persons born in Canada who report that they have American ethnic origins. As well, the data in this report include only the non-institutionalized population in the various groups. Persons in institutions include those in hospitals and related institutions, special care facilities for the elderly or chronically ill, children's group homes and orphanages, and correctional and penal institutions.

2 Persons living with their family include spouses (either married or common-law), lone parents, and never-married children living at home. Persons not living with their family include those living alone, in an extended family with other relatives, or with unrelated persons.

3 Socio-economic indicators, such as fertility levels, educational attainment levels, employment levels, unemployment rates, average income, and the incidence of low income may be affected by the age distribution of a population. Therefore, in order to compare two or more populations, it is useful to eliminate the effects of differences in age structures. This is done using a procedure known as age standardization. For selected socio-economic data in this profile, both the American immigrant and total immigrant populations have been standardized or adjusted so that they have the same age structure as the Canadian-born population. Age-standardized figures may differ from actual figures, but they make comparisons between the American, total immigrant and Canadian-born populations more meaningful.

Table 1 Selected characteristics of immigrants from the United States¹, all immigrants, people born in Canada, and the total Canadian population, 1991². Selected data standardized for age are also presented.

	Immigrants from the United States ¹	Total immigrant population	Canadian-born population	Total Canadian population ³
Total population	249,080	4,342,890	22,427,740	26,994,040
As % of total immigrant population	5.7	100.0	—	—
As % of total Canadian population	0.9	16.1	83.1	100.0
% aged				
Less than 25	18.2	14.6	39.3	35.3
25-44	36.2	36.6	33.4	34.1
45-64	24.1	31.1	17.7	19.8
65 and over	21.4	17.7	9.6	10.9
Period of immigration (%)				
1981-1991	22.2	28.5	—	—
1971-1980	30.7	23.9	—	—
1961-1970	22.3	19.1	—	—
Before 1961	24.8	28.5	—	—
Knowledge of official languages (%)				
English only	82.9	78.6	64.8	67.1
French only	2.1	3.6	17.6	15.2
Both	14.7	11.5	17.3	16.3
Neither	0.3	6.3	0.4	1.4
% living with families				
Aged 15-64	83.8	86.0	83.9	84.0
65 and over	55.9	62.1	61.1	61.3
% aged 65 and over not in family living with other relatives	14.8	29.2	18.3	21.3
% of women aged 15-44 who are lone parents	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4
Number of children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-44	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
Standardized ⁴	1.6	1.7	—	—
% with university degree	28.2	14.4	10.5	11.4
Standardized ⁴	28.6	14.5	—	—
% with less than grade 9	8.9	18.9	12.7	13.9
Standardized ⁴	6.1	15.1	—	—
% of population aged 15-24 attending school	60.4	63.8	61.4	61.7
% aged 15-64 employed				
Men	79.8	77.8	76.0	76.2
Standardized ⁴	78.8	75.5	—	—
Women	64.9	62.0	62.9	62.6
Standardized ⁴	64.6	62.1	—	—
% self-employed				
Men	17.0	15.6	12.4	12.9
Women	10.4	7.7	5.8	6.1
% employed full-time, full-year				
Men	60.0	62.9	58.7	59.4
Women	43.2	49.6	45.2	46.0
% unemployed	8.3	10.2	10.1	10.2
Standardized ⁴	8.7	10.8	—	—

	Immigrants from the United States ¹	Total immigrant population	Canadian-born population	Total Canadian population ³
Average income (\$)				
Both sexes	27,126	25,318	23,749	24,001
Standardized ⁴	26,509	23,904	—	—
Men	36,019	32,089	29,837	30,205
Standardized ⁴	35,039	29,837	—	—
Women	20,071	18,266	17,457	17,577
Standardized ⁴	19,608	17,647	—	—
People aged 15-64	29,094	27,010	24,435	24,841
Standardized ⁴	27,378	24,753	—	—
People aged 65 and over	21,093	18,608	19,476	19,236
% income from government transfer payments	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.4
% with low income	15.2	19.4	14.8	15.8
Standardized ⁴	17.9	24.4	—	—

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census of Canada.

¹ Includes people born in the United States who are, or have been, landed immigrants to Canada.

² All data are shown for the non-institutionalized populations.

³ Includes non-permanent residents.

⁴ Figures for the immigrant populations are age-standardized to the Canadian-born population.

Tableau 1. Certaines caractéristiques des immigrants américains¹, de l'ensemble des immigrants, des personnes nées au Canada et de l'ensemble de la population du Canada, en 1991.

On retrouve également certaines données normalisées en fonction de l'âge.

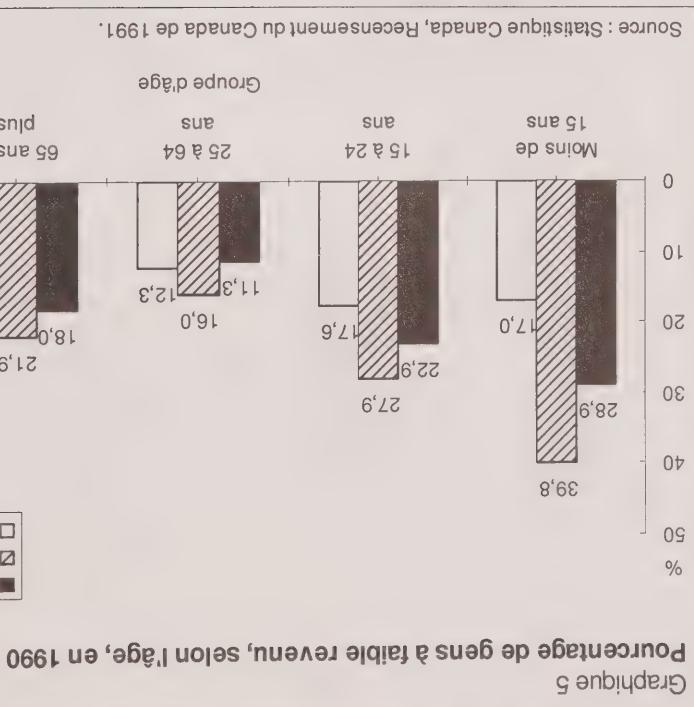
% des personnes en chômage	Immigrants américains ¹	Ensemble des immigrants	Population née au Canada	Population canadienne totale ³
10,2	8,3	10,2	10,1	10,1
Données normalisées ⁴	Données normalisées ⁴	Données normalisées ⁴	Données normalisées ⁴	Données normalisées ⁴
24 001	27 126	25 318	23 904	—
Hommes	36 019	32 089	29 837	—
—	35 039	29 837	—	—
—	20 071	18 266	17 457	17 577
Femmes	19 608	17 647	—	—
—	29 094	27 010	24 835	24 841
Personnes de 15 à 64 ans	27 378	24 753	—	—
Personnes de 65 ans et plus	21 093	18 608	19 476	19 236
% du revenu provenant des paiements de transfert du gouvernement	11,5	11,6	11,4	11,4
Source : Statistique Canada, Recensement du Canada de 1991.	1 Inclut les personnes nées aux États-Unis qui sont, ou ont été, immigrants reçus au Canada.			
2 Inclut seulement les personnes hors établissement.	3 Inclut les résidents non permanents.			
4 Les données pour la population immigrante sont normalisées en fonction de l'âge, par rapport à la population née au Canada.				

Tableau 1 Certaines caractéristiques des immigrants américains, de l'ensemble des immigrants, Population totale, En % de la population immigrante totale, En % de la population canadienne totale, Population canadienne totale au Canada, Population née au Canada, Ensemble des immigrants, et % des immigrants nés au Canada et de l'ensemble des immigrants en fonction de l'âge, en 1991.

Population totale	249 080	4 342 890	22 427 740	26 994 040	En % de la population immigrante totale	0,7	5,7	—	—	En % de la population canadienne totale	0,9	16,1	83,1	100,0
% des immigrants nés au Canada et de l'ensemble des immigrants en fonction de l'âge, en 1991	18,2	14,6	39,3	35,3	moins de 25 ans	14,2	21,4	17,7	17,7	25 à 44 ans	36,2	31,1	33,4	34,1
Periodicité d'immigration (%)	22,2	28,5	—	—	45 à 64 ans	36,2	36,6	33,4	34,1	65 ans et plus	14,6	17,7	9,6	10,9
Connaissement des langues officielles (%)	82,9	78,6	64,8	67,1	Anglais seulement	2,1	3,6	0,3	0,4	NI (nouvelles îles) et plus	55,9	62,1	61,3	61,4
% des personnes vivant avec leur famille immédiate	83,8	86,0	83,9	84,0	de 15 à 64 ans	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,6	Agées de 15 à 44 ans	1,7	1,8	1,6	1,6
Nombre d'enfants nés de femmes ayant déjà été mariées	7,0	7,2	7,4	7,4	chefs de familles monoparentales	7,0	7,2	7,4	7,4	% des femmes de 15 à 44 ans	—	—	—	—
Vivant avec des membres de leur famille élargie	14,8	29,2	18,3	21,3	% des personnes de 65 ans et plus	14,8	29,2	18,3	21,3	% des femmes ayant moins de 9 années d'études	—	—	—	—
Personnes de 65 ans et plus	83,8	86,0	83,9	84,0	de 9 années d'études	8,9	18,9	15,1	13,9	% des personnes ayant moins de 12 années d'études	—	—	—	—
Données normalisées ⁴	28,2	14,4	14,5	11,4	Données normalisées ⁴	10,5	28,6	14,5	—	Données normalisées ⁴	—	—	—	—
% des diplômés	—	—	—	—	Diplômés	—	—	—	—	% des personnes de 15 à 24 ans établies	—	—	—	—
Universitaires	—	—	—	—	Données normalisées ⁴	—	—	—	—	% des personnes de 15 à 64 ans occupées	76,2	76,0	77,8	78,8
% des hommes	—	—	—	—	Données normalisées ⁴	—	—	—	—	% des personnes établies autonomes	—	—	—	—
Hommes	—	—	—	—	Hommes	12,9	15,6	12,4	10,4	Femmes	6,1	7,7	5,8	5,8
Femmes	—	—	—	—	Femmes	12,9	15,6	12,4	10,4	Hommes	6,1	7,7	5,8	5,8
Femmes	62,9	62,0	62,9	62,6	Femmes	64,9	64,6	62,1	—	Femmes	6,1	7,7	5,8	5,8
Hommes	—	—	—	—	Hommes	—	—	—	—	Hommes	—	—	—	—
Femmes	—	—	—	—	Femmes	—	—	—	—	Femmes	—	—	—	—
Femmes	49,6	60,0	49,2	46,0	Femmes	49,6	60,0	49,2	45,2	Femmes	46,0	46,0	45,2	45,2

revenu popula

mentionnons toutefois que, dans ces deux groupes d'âge, la part du revenu des immigrants américains provenant des paiements de transfert était inférieure à celle de l'ensemble des immigrants et de la population née au Canada.



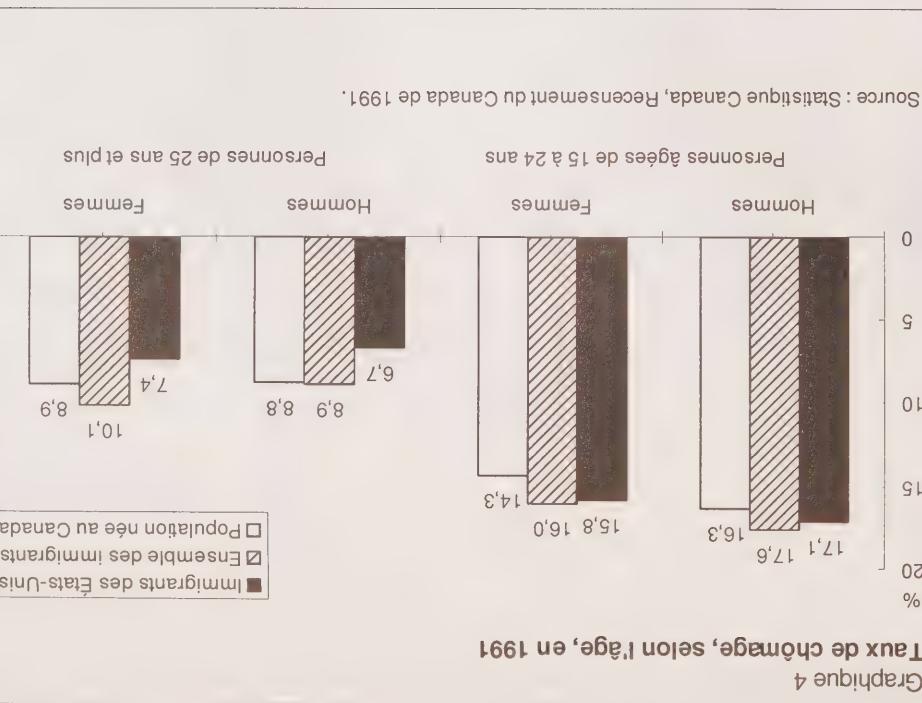
Parmi les immigrants des Etats-Unis, on observe une plus forte incidence de fibrose kystique chez les jeunes adultes et les amis que chez leurs homologues de 25 à 64 ans. En 1990, 23 % des immigrants américains âgés de 15 à 24 ans et 18 % de ceux de 25 ans et plus avaient un faible revenu, comparativement à 11 % des 25 à 64 ans (voir le graphique 5).

comparativement à seulement 5 % provenant de ces programmes, amétricains âgés de 65 ans et plus 39 % du revenu des immigrants autres groupes. En 1990, par exemple, comparabile à celle observée dans les logues plus jeunes — une tendance 65 ans et plus due chez leurs homo- chose les immigrants plus élevée gouvernement est beaucoup plus élevé provenant des paiements de transfert du revenu Cependant, la proportion du revenu

l'ensemble des immigrants et la popula- ration née au Canada. L'ensemble des immigrants provenant de ces sources en 1990, une proportion comparable à celle pour provenant des immigrants en 1990, une autre de ces sources. En effet, 12 % du revenu des immigrants des deux par à celle des personnes des deux de transfert du gouvernement se com- amétricains qui proviennent des paiements La part du revenu des immigrants

REVENU PROVENANT DES PAIEMENTS DE TRANSFERT

REVENU PROVENANT DES PAIEMENTS DE TRANSFERT



occupées.

des Canadiens de naissance

de l'ensemble des immigrants pour 33 %

ces domaines, contre seulement 30 %

occupée, alors que les immigrants pour

faissent partie de la population active

d'hommes (47 %) nés aux États-Unis et

autant de femmes (46 %) que

généralement présentes aussi nombreux

groupes à exercer une profession

nombreuses que les autres

sont, elles aussi, beaucoup plus

immigrants américaines occupées

Toutes proportions gardées, les

hommes nés au Canada

de la population active occupée.

hommes nés au Canada faisaient partie

immigrants et de 27 % pour les

de 32 % pour l'ensemble des hommes

comparaison, la proportion n'était que

une profession libérale ou occupait

un poste de gestion en 1991. Par

exemple, 47 % des hommes immi-

grants nés aux États-Unis exerçaient

des professions libérales au poste de

grants nés à l'étranger, par

parmi les hommes occupés.

Personnes des deux autres groupes.

Les immigrants des États-Unis et les

dans la répartition par profession entre

On observe des différences importantes

la profession

Repartition selon

logues masculins.

étaient inférieure à celle de leurs homo-

occupées qu'il travaillait à temps plein

gruppes, la proportion de femmes

étraien occupées, comme pour les autres

américaines comparées, la proportion de

1990. Enfin, chez les immigrants

travailler à temps plein, à l'année, en

Canadiens de naissance (45 %) à

immigrants (50 %) et que les

nombreuses que l'ensemble des

étraien proportionnellement moins

les immigrants américaines (43 %)

chez les femmes occupées, par contre,

rélativement de 63 % et de 59 %.

pour les hommes nés au Canada étant

occupées.

l'ensemble des hommes immigrants et

l'année, les proportions pour

avait un emploi à temps plein à

immigrants occupés nés aux États-Unis

l'année. En 1990, 60 % des hommes

avaient un emploi à temps à

leurs homologues des autres groupes à

général presque aussi nombreux que

immigrants gardées, les hommes

Toutes proportions gardées, les hommes

parmi les Canadiens de naissance

occupées et à 6 % de leurs homologues

l'ensemble des femmes immigrantes

entreprises, comparativement à 8 % de

États-Unis avaient leur propre

immigrants occupées nées aux

Tousjours en 1991, 10 % des

travaillleurs masculins nés au Canada

immigrants occupées et à 12 % des

ment à 16 % de l'ensemble des hommes

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 17 % des immigrants américaines

occupées de sexe masculin étaient des

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 18 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs masculins étaient des

immigrants occupées et à 19 % des

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 20 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 21 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 22 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 23 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 24 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 25 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 26 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 27 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 37 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 38 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 39 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 40 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 41 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 42 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 43 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 44 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 46 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 47 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 48 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 49 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 50 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 93 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 100 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 101 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 102 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 103 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 104 % des hommes

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travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 107 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 108 % des hommes

immigrants occupées nées au Canada

travaillleurs autochtones, comparativement à 109 % des hommes

Scolarité

En général, les immigrantes des Etats-Unis ont eu à peu près le même nombre d'enfants que l'ensemble des immigrantes de naisissance. Par exemple, Canada nées de naisissance. Par exemple, ces immigrantes nées aux Etats-Unis, immigrées de 15 à 44 ans et ayant déjà été mariées, avaient eu en moyenne 1,7 enfant en 1991, comparativement à 1,6 pour leurs homologues parmi les femmes nées au Canada et à 1,8 pour immigrantes américaines diminue à 1,6 lorsqu'on élimine les effets dus à l'âge.

écondité

imes nantis du Canada, vivant seuls. Ces situations tiennent au fait que relativement peu d'immigrants aménagent des maisons à 65 ans et plus, qui ne vivent pas avec des membres de leur famille immigrée. En 1991, leur proportion n'était en effet que de 15 %, comparativement à 29 % pour l'ensemble des immigrants âgés et à 18 % pour les personnes âgées nées au Canada.

Religion

La majorité des immigrants des Etats-Unis vivent avec des membres de leur famille immigrante. En 1991, 84 % des immigrants américains âgés de 15 à 64 ans, et 56 % des 65 ans et plus, habitent avec des membres de leur famille immigrante — des personnes similaires à ceux observés pour les mêmes groupes d'âge dans l'ensemble de la population immigrante et la population née au Canada.

Parallèlement, toutefois, les immigrants américains sont proportionnellement moins nombreux que les personnes des autres groupes à vivre seuls. En 1991, 15 % des immigrants américains âgés de 15 ans et plus vivent seuls, contre 10 % de l'ensemble comparativement à 11 % de la population adulte née au Canada.

De même, les immigrants américains de 25 ans et plus sont eux aussi, toutes proportions gardées, plus nombreux que les autres personnes âgées à vivre seuls. En 1991, 35 % des immigrants américains de 25 ans et plus, et 29 % des immigrants de 65 ans et plus, vivent seuls.

En 1991, 84 % des immigrants américains de 15 à 64 ans et 79 % des immigrants de 65 ans et plus vivent avec des membres de leur famille immigrante. En 1991, 84 % des immigrants américains âgés de 15 à 64 ans, et 56 % des 65 ans et plus, habitent avec des membres de leur famille immigrante. En 1991, 84 % des immigrants américains de 15 à 64 ans, et 56 % des 65 ans et plus, habitent avec des membres de leur famille immigrante — des personnes similaires à ceux observés pour les mêmes groupes d'âge dans l'ensemble de la population immigrante et la population née au Canada.

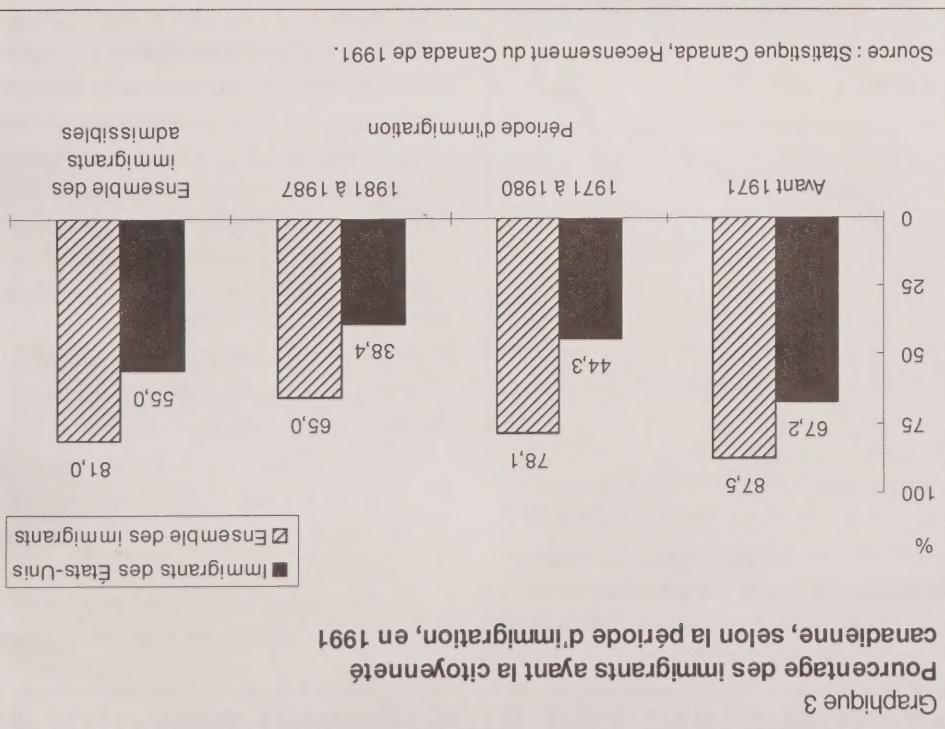
Situation de famille

Les immigrants des Etats-Unis sont, en 1991, 47 % des immigrants américains établis protestants, 28 % ont dit être de religion catholique et 7 % sont indique une autre appartenance religieuse. Par ailleurs, une proportion relativement élevée des immigrants américains — soit 18 % en 1991 — ont déclaré « avoir aucune appartenance religieuse; par comparaison, la proportion établie de 12 % pour les Canadiens de naissance.

Repartition selon l'âge

Fait peu surprenant, les immigrants américains forment une part relativement importante de la population de plusieurs RMR situées près de la frontière américaine. Ainsi, en 1991, il y a représentation 2 % de la population de Wimdsor, de Sainte-Charalme. Néanmoins, la population de Victoria et 1 % ou moins de la population de toutes les autres MRC.

habitent Toronto, une proportion cependant bien inférieure à celle de l'ensemble des immigrants, dont 34 % vivaitent à Toronto en 1991.



Citoyenneté canadienne

Comme le reste de la population du Canada, la plupart des immigrants nés aux États-Unis privilégiéent les grandes régions urbaines. En 1991, 60 % des immigrants vivait dans une région métropolitaine de recensement (RMIR), une proportion comparable à celle de la population née au Canada (56 %) mais nettement inférieure au pourcentage immigrante pour l'ensemble des immigrants (84 %). C'est à Toronto que l'on compte le plus grand nombre d'immigrants des États-Unis. En 1991, 15 % des immigrants vivait au Canada.

Citadins

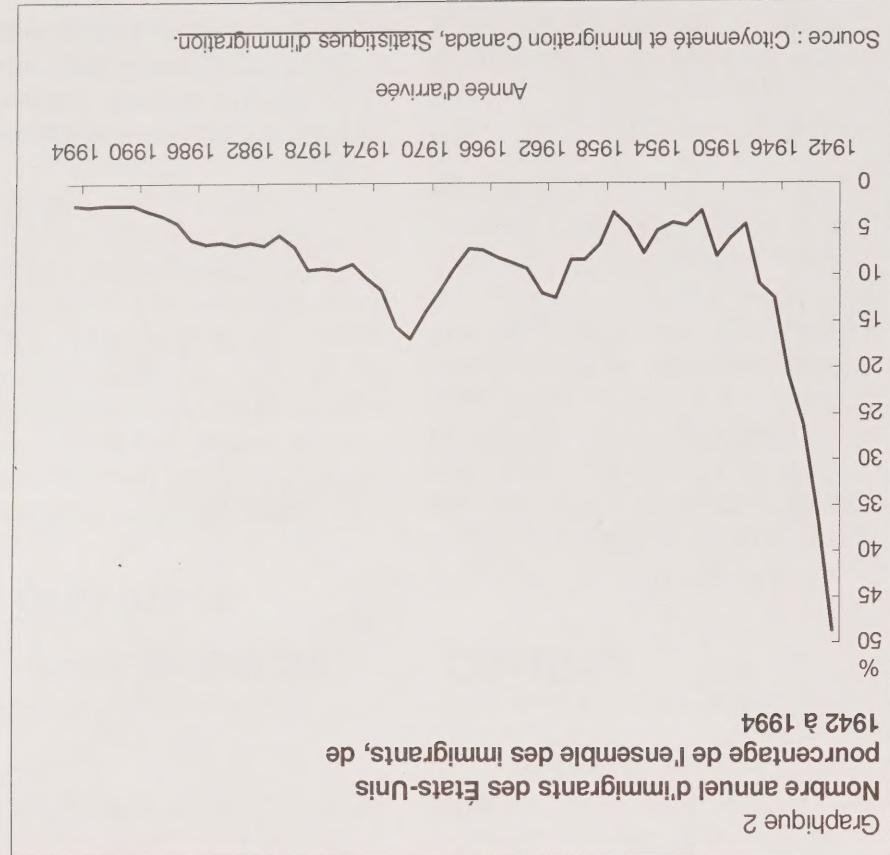
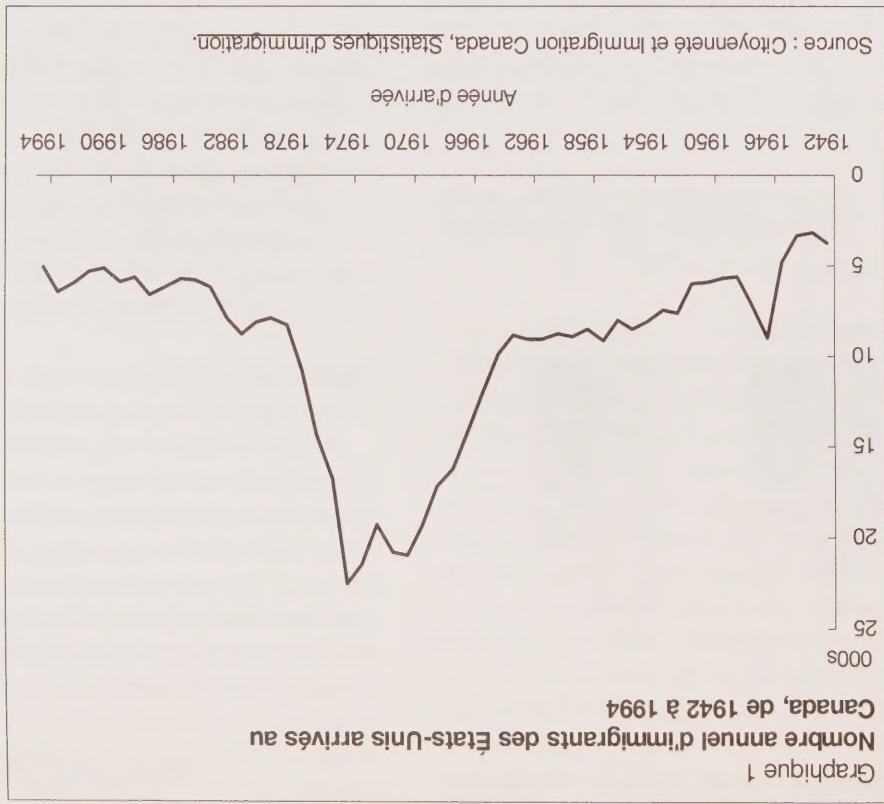
La majorité des immigrants amérindiens qui vivent au Canada habite en Ontario. En 1991, 39 % des immigrants nés aux Etats-Unis vivant en Ontario, 22 %, en Colombie-Britannique, 12 %, en Alberta, 11 %, au Québec, 4 %, en Nouvelle-Écosse, 3 %, en Saskatchewan, au Manitoba et au Nouveau-Brunswick et 1 %, à Terre-Neuve ainsi qu'à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Les immigrants amérindiens représentent une proportion relativement faible de la population dans toutes les provinces, celle proportion étant toutefois plus élevée dans l'Ontario que dans l'Alberta.

Repartition selon les provinces

Coume dans l'ensemble de la population immigrante, c'est chez les immigrants américains qui sont au pays depuis le plus longtemps que l'on observe la plus forte proportion de citoyens canadiens. En 1991, par exemple, 67 % des Américains ayant immigré au Canada avaient 1971 étais citoyens canadiens, comparativement à 44 % des immigrants américains arrivés entre 1971 et 1980 et à 38 % de ceux ayant immigré entre 1981 et 1987 (voir le graphique 3).

Profil des immigrants des Etats-Unis vivant au Canada



Source : Citoyenneté et immigration Canada, Statistiques d'immigration.

Année d'arrivée

1942 1946 1950 1954 1958 1962 1966 1970 1974 1978 1982 1986 1990 1994

C'est ce qui explique que la plupart des immigrants américains qui vivent actuellement au Canada sont au Pologne. En fait, la plus forte proportion des immigrants qui vivent au Canada est de ceux qui viennent au Canada depuis une période relativement longue. En fait, la plus forte proportion des immigrants qui vivent au Canada sont arrivés au Canada entre 1961 et 1991, soit 31 %, soit 25 % ont immigré entre 1970 et 1991, alors que 22 % restants sont arrivés au Canada entre 1961 et 1960. Les 22 % restants sont arrivés au Canada entre 1961 et 1960.

et à la fin des années 70. Leur nombre a toutefois commencé à diminuer à la fin des années 70, leur proportion ne représentant plus que 6 % des imми-
grants au milieu des années 80 et que 2 % durant les années 90. En 1994, un peu moins de 5 000 personnes nées aux États-Unis ont immigré au Canada; ce nombre a malgré tout été le plus élevé en 1994. Les groupes d'immigrants (voir les graphiques 1 et 2).
C'est ce qui explique que la plupart des immigrants américains qui vivent actuellement au Canada sont au pays depuis une période relativement longue. En fait, la plus forte proportion de ceux qui vivent au Canada en 1991, soit 31 %, ont immigré durant les années 70, alors que 25 % ont immigré avant 1961 et 22 %, entre 1961 et 1970. Les 22 % restants sont arrivés au pays au cours des années 70. Leur nombre a augmenté de 1991 à 1994, mais pas de manière aussi importante que celle des autres groupes.
Depuis une période relativement longue, la proportion de ceux qui vivent au Canada en 1991, soit 31 %, a augmenté de 1991 à 1994, mais pas de manière aussi importante que celle des autres groupes.
Depuis une période relativement longue, la proportion de ceux qui vivent au Canada en 1991, soit 31 %, a augmenté de 1991 à 1994, mais pas de manière aussi importante que celle des autres groupes.

Les immigrants des États-Unis forment une proportion importante de l'ensemblé des immigrants vivant au Canada. En 1991, près d'un quart de million (249 080) d'Américains de naissance vivait au Canada — un nombre qui représentait alors 6 % de la population immigrante et 1 % de la population totale du Canada.

